writer in his preface, "may be seen, for a little while longer [then, but not now], twin figures of the youthful Alfred the Great and his mother, who is giving him the Book of Saxon Poetry, which she had promised to him among her sons who should soonest learn to read it." On this interesting volume much of what Mr. Warren has written has been fashioned, and thence has come an inflation and want of connection which will lead many to scoff. For our own parts we have found in its perusal great delight and much advantage, and advise our readers to examine it for themselves,—trustingly. In his opening he takes the Queen into the various countries represented in the collection:—"Yonder comes the Queen! Not hideous shot, nor shell, tears open a crimson path; but one is melting before her,—melting with love and loyalty. All unguarded! No nodding plume, nor gleaming sabre, to startle or appal: she is moving amongst myriads—silent myriads—unheard by her, but not unfelt, their thoughts fondly flowing while she passes by:*—

O, all from foreign lands, uncovered be awhile;
behold a solemn sight—
A nation's heart in prayer:
And hear their prayer,
God save the Queen."

And he then recals by a few words some of the principal events and persons connected with each country. The best part of the book is, where the writer is most like himself, and is alluding to some few (a limited list) of the great ones of the day. Let us take a sentence or two in proof of our assertion, that it contains much that suggests thought. "Yonder are the twin sons of science, Le Verrier and Adams—a noble pair, in noble rivalry—England and France! Speaking modestly of their sublime discovery, though one which would have gladdened the heart of Newton—

Uranus, saith one,—discovered by the father of our living Herschel, at once doubled the boundaries of the solar system; and, at a distance of eighteen hundred and twenty-two millions of miles, is observed somewhat disturbed in performing its journey: the two astronomers separately bent on discovering the cause, by a rare application of transcendent science, succeed at length in detecting the attractive influence of a remote unseen orb, a new planet: Neptune,—as far beyond Uranus as he beyond Saturn! at thirty times our own distance from the sun: two thousand eight hundred and fifty millions of miles off: moreover, not only pointing out where a planet would ere long be found, but weighing the mass of the predicted mysterious visitor, numbering the years of his revolution, and telling the dimensions of his stupendous orbit."†

And elsewhere, after a long array of ancient names, recalled by the genius *loci*, he welcomes Des Cartes, Galileo, and Newton, with,—

"Ye later Ones!
At length ye come, bringing the light
Through the dreary night
Long struggling, through the priestly fear
That light could light extinguish,
Truth contradict the Truth!
O, foolish fear."

* The unbought loyalty of the heart, the cheap defence of nations.—*Edmund Burke.*

† Green, says a Scotch astronomer,—in recording this amazing stretch of science and intellect,—the position, mass, and periodic times of two planets, the astronomer is able, though it is no easy task, to calculate the perturbation which each will produce on the other. But the problem resolved by these two French and English astronomers, viz., *given the perturbations* to find the *position, mass, and periodic time* of an unknown disturbing body, is one of such infinite difficulty, that certainly few astronomers believed it possible.

The "Bee and the Lily" is an excellent title, and to our merely practical and commonsense mind suggested a view of the Exhibition under the two aspects which would include the whole: the bee representing industry, organization, and labour; the lily, beauty and art. To keep the lily and the bee more constantly together than they have been,—to wed art to labour,—this is one of the results we may hopefully look for:—

——"Go, then, thou grand One of the Present,
grandly into the Past;
And for the Future,
Leave no trace behind, but in the Mind,
Enriched, expanded, and sublimed."

Numerous other memorials of this great gathering of the results of industrial art have been, and will be, issued. One of the last published is a large and handsome volume, called "*Recollections of the Exhibition*," containing five-and-twenty views, by John Absolon, W. Telbin, H. C. Pidgeon, W. Goodall, C. F. Dolby, and T. H. Wilson.* These embrace a view of the nave and transept (the best in the book), the Indian Court, part of the Fine-Art Court, the Furniture Court, the west nave, the transept from the gallery, the French Court, and other prominent compartments. The main defect observable is a want of air and distance.

David Roberts, Haghe, and others, have made some beautiful drawings, to be published presently; and Nash's "Views" are already tolerably well known.

On the *per contra* side a "*Stone*" has been cast "*at the Great Glass House,*"† but it has not broken many squares. It is a smartly written tirade, denouncing the whole affair, and will please those who think no real good will follow the Exhibition. It comes, however, too late or too soon. It is too late to say, "It was a mistake of the whole character of the English nation to imagine that they could be assembled, as by a trumpet, to a general competition;" and too soon, to deny that the attempt will be attended with improvement to our taste and benefit to our commerce. We have ourselves a firm conviction that improvements in every branch of trade will be the result: we know full well it has given delight and pleasant memories to thousands, while it has removed many national prejudices.

Amongst its good effects may be noticed the impulse it has given to kindly feelings among ourselves. The free-schools, the ragged-schools, the poor-houses, and the work-shops, have at times been emptied into it, and their occupants have been led to feel that they were not wholly disregarded by their more fortunate fellow-men.‡ Amongst several spontaneous acknowledgments of kind consideration on the part of employers which have been forwarded to us is one signed "A Grateful Workman," pointing to this as one of the incidental good effects of the scheme. In the course of it the writer says;—

"Among the builders deserving praise in this respect I am anxious to mention Messrs. G. Baker and Son, whose workmen were privileged to view the Exhibition last Monday for the seventh time. On their first application to be allowed to go, and to make up the time lost by working overtime, it was at once granted, and the Messrs. Baker paid the admission 'shilling' to all that went on that occasion; and as often as their workmen wished an 'Exhibition holiday,' it was cheerfully granted. This was in keeping with their past conduct, which deserves notice, for they were among the first to concede that privilege, now general among respectable builders and in large factories in London, and which is so much prized by the men, namely, that of being allowed to leave work at four o'clock on Saturdays, without reduction of wages. If employers generally (happily their number appears to be increasing) were to act in the same spirit towards their men on 'Exhibition,' and other occasions, the best results might be expected to follow. Mutual accommodation and greater harmony of feeling would prevail; the wheels of business would work more smoothly, and the miseries of disputes be prevented, with many of those ruinous strikes, which, it is to be regretted, are still of frequent occurrence. The kindness and generosity of employers elicited by the Exhibition will, doubtless, tend to strengthen the bonds of society, and I think may be fairly set down among its incidental benefits."

And so we think, too, and so we did think and say before the idea became a reality. Long may the good feeling thus elicited exist, and far may it extend.

"God be thank'd that thus united
All the world for once has been,
Crowding welcome and delighted
Round the throne of England's Queen;
God be thank'd, that we and others,
England with the World around,
Thus have sought to love as brothers,
And the good we sought, have found!"*

* "Recollections of the Great Exhibition," 1851. Published by Lloyd, Brothers, and Co., Ludgate-hill.

† "Stone the First at the Great Glass House; to be completed in six Stones." W. E. Painter, Strand.

‡ From a return by Mr. W. Murray, with reference to the attendance of charity and other schools at the Exhibition, it appears that up to the 9th of July, when he took charge of that department, no record was kept of the schools that came, and Mr. Murray can only ascertain an authentic list of 21, giving a total of 4,063 children. By the return, 466 schools have visited the building, and of these Christ's Hospital sent the largest number, amounting to 900. On the 14th of July there were 15 schools present, and 1,300 children; on the 30th, 13, and on the 6th of August, 19. On the 21st, 15 schools and 1,022 children; on the 18th of September, 28 schools, and 2,729 children; on the 25th, 19 schools, and 1,374 children; on the 2nd of October, 25 schools, and 1,427 children; on the 8th of October, 28 schools, and 1,813 children. The return includes a list of 23 parties, chiefly agricultural labourers, and comprising 1,765 persons sent up from the country by private benevolence.

MEDAL HOLDERS IN THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The following is a list of those to whom medals have been awarded in three of the classes which interest the largest number of our readers:—

JURY VII.

CIVIL ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURE, AND BUILDING CONTRIVANCES.

THE COUNCIL MEDAL.

H.R.H. Prince Albert, U.K.*—Model Lodging-house (Joint medal to that granted for the original conception and successful prosecution of the Exhibition of 1851)
Fox and Henderson, U.K.—Great Building; for the execution
Paxton, Joseph, U.K.—Great Building; for the design

THE PRIZE MEDAL.

Brown, Sir S. (10), U.K.—Models of Ships and Railways
Bunnett, J. and Co. (182), U.K.—Patent Shutters and Water-closet
Carrington, F. A. (90), U.K.—Topographical Models of portions of England
Dutch Railway Company (90), Netherlands—Model of Railway Drawbridges
Finch and Willey (9), U.K.—Model of a wrought-iron Bridge over the Wye
Heinke, C. E. (53), U.K.—Diving apparatus
Hobetson, Captain (91), U.K.—Model of the Isle of Wight
Iron Bridge Company, New York (511), U.S.—Model of Ryder's patent Iron Bridge
James, Jabez (106), U.K.—Model of Britannia-bridge
Laué, J. P. (65), Switzerland—Set of Boring Tools
Leemann, J. (287), Switzerland—Model of Strasburg Cathedral
Morton, S. and H. (24), U.K.—Model of Patent Ship
Mulot Père et Fils (656), France—Boring Tools
Pratt, Major (16), U.K.—Design for Tidal Steps
Rose, J. T. (160), U.K.—Design for a Timber Viaduct of great span
Salter, S. (220), U.K.—Models of Bridges
Siebe, A. (1), U.K.—Diving Apparatus
Smith, W. H. (166), U.K.—Model of Light Floating Breakwater
Stuart, W. (28), U.K.—Model of Plymouth Breakwater
Travers, L. Fils (1,044), France—Model of Observatory Dome and Roof at Paris
Vignoles, C. (105), U.K.—Suspension-bridge, for Model
Wilkins, W. C. (157), U.K.—Revolving Floating Light
Wilson, T. H. (113), U.K.—Gate-locks and Slides for Doors

JURY XXVII.

MINERAL MANUFACTURES, CEMENTS, BRICKS, &c.

THE COUNCIL MEDAL.

Herbert, The Countess (16), Rome—A table in Roman Mosaic
Demidoff, Messrs. (329), Russia—Malachite Furniture and Decoration

* United Kingdom.